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SALEM, OREGON, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1916

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CAPTIVE SHIP APPAM HELD PRIZE OF WAR

All Concerned Seem To Agree On This Point, But Wh Prize Is She?—Claimed By Germany and Great Bri
—Secretary Lansing Inclined to Withhold Decision
Time In Order to Make Sure Legality of His Positi
Passengers Land at Norfolk Today and Are Happy over
Termination of Dangerous Cruise

Puzzle—Who Gets the Appam?

Washington, Feb. 3.—“She’s our prize”—German Ambassador Von Bernstorff.
“She is ours.”—British Ambassador Sir Cecil Spring-Rice.
“She should be regarded as a prize not as an auxiliary naval vessel.”—the government neutrality board.
“She probably is a prize, but whose, remains to be seen.”—Secretary of State Lansing.
“Look at the Prussian-American treaty.”—(providing Germany and America may land prizes at ports of each nation)—Von Bernstorff.
“Look at The Hague convention of 1907.”—(providing return of a prize to its owners, if it does not put out to sea at once after heading into a neutral port)—Sir Cecil Spring-Rice.
“You never ratified it.”—Von Bernstorff.
“We will hold her a while and see.”—Lansing.

Washington, Feb. 3.—The German captive ship Appam is a prize of war in the official view of the United States, Secretary of State Lansing announced today.

Meantime, British Ambassador Sir Cecil Spring-Rice prepared a strong protest, demanding that this government observe The Hague convention of 1907 in determining the status of the Appam. This convention requires that a belligerent must surrender a prize ship to the original owners, if, upon bringing her into a neutral port, the captor is unable to put to sea again with her or to take her to a home port.

State department officials, however, said they see no alternative other than to observe the Prussian-American treaty, permitting docking of prizes in America or Germany mutually, inasmuch as both England and America never finally ratified the convention provisions.

Interment of the prize crew apparently is required, but it is more doubtful about the German citizens whom the prize crew found aboard.

The British embassy has demanded release of the Appam crew, and it is expected the state department will acquiesce therein, though Lieutenant Berg contends that because of their resistance, they are subject to internment. The disposition of British military men aboard has not been decided.

Newport News, Va., Feb. 3.—Like a captured and the German prize crew phantom ship, covered with ice and the German prize vessel Appam moved in from the Roads today to discharge her load of passengers and prisoners.

All of these were permitted to set foot on American soil after days of adventure, with the exception of the crew, 12 British military men 20 Germans, who were on her when she was captured.

Abe Martin



Merit allus vites unless you're running for office. Next t' ben's teeth ther hain't nothin' as scarce as corsets in a gypsy camp.

ON PUBLIC VIEW: BODIES OF VILLA LEADERS WHO SLEW U. S. MEN



Bodies of Mexicans who killed Americans on public exhibition at Juarez, Mexico.

Mexican justice is short and swift. Almost before the bodies of their seventeen American victims had grown cold, the Villa leaders who were chiefly responsible for the cold-blooded murder in Santa Ysabel, Mexico, had been captured and executed and their bodies placed on exhibition in the public square. The photo shows the “finish” of General Rodriguez and Colonel Valles, prominent Villa leaders implicated in the wholesale murder.

TREMENDOUS CROWDS GREET PRESIDENT AT ST. LOUISEARLY TODAY

St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 3.—In a stirring address to thousands at the Coliseum here today, President Wilson declared he intends the administration record shall be one of “genuine, not pretended neutrality.”

At this announcement, the immense audience, partly composed of those of German descent, made the big hall ring.

“I am ready,” he said, “to make allowances on both sides. I have tried to think as far as possible from the viewpoint of the other side, for I know how my own heart would burn and my head whirl if I saw my country in danger.”

Speaking of the American navy, he said that to protect adequately our coasts, “I think it should be uncoquerable.”

“There is not a better navy than ours,” he explained, “but it must have ships enough, and we are going to give them enough.”

“It would tear the heartstrings of Americans to be at war with any other nation. Yet, if great issues were involved, however, and we had to defend ourselves, we would not be at peace. But no man can lead America where America does not desire to be led, and none need preach peace among us, for we are disciples of peace already.”

“The danger to America, however, is not within but without. That danger is constant and immediate, and it comes with every turn of events. For instance, the commander of a submarine choosing his own interpretation of international law, might commit an act which would set the world afire.”

“Every nation will enjoy our respect of their rights, as long as they respect ours. America is not selfish in claiming her rights; she is merely standing for the rights of mankind while the life of mankind is being extinguished in one of the greatest catastrophes of the world. America desires nothing but a free field and no favor, and the minute we desire something that we ought not to, we will get into trouble—and we should.”

The president closed with a powerful appeal for all to unite in preparing the country so that preservation of its honor or may be expected, and its full trade rights demanded and enjoyed.

“There is no politics in national defense,” he said. “Plans now before congress make provisions for that American lives will not be thrown away. Those plans will be adopted. I know that you will come if I call you, but will you know what you are doing, or how to do it? (Shouts of ‘no, no’). Either we must sit still now or prepare so that the men of this country can take care of their own government.”

Hobo Opposes Preparedness.
In the gallery were some of the “unemployed” followers of the millionaire “hobo” James Eades Howe, and Howe himself was on the floor with a resolution to the president, protesting against preparedness. Previously, he had sent copies by special delivery and telegram to Wilson while he was en route here.

When the president and his wife entered the Coliseum shortly before 11 o’clock they were welcomed by cheers for fully two minutes. As the din subsided, 1,500 school children burst into the strains of the “Star Spangled Banner.”

Woman Crank Arrested.
The speech was concluded at 11:30 and the president and his party left immediately for the station to board the special for Washington at noon. At the

spot, a small dark haired woman rushed to the president’s side and thrust two letters into his hand. Detectives seized her and took her to police headquarters, where she was searched, but no weapons were found. The letters proved to be exhortations to the president to assist in simplifying religious doctrines.

Earlier Events of the Day.
St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 3.—On the last leg of his “sawing around the circle” in behalf of national preparedness, President Wilson reached here at 8:04 a. m. today.

The national salute of 21 guns roared out from the Eighteenth street viaduct as the special pulled into the city, and Wilson was greeted by a committee from the Business Men’s League, including Governor Major and ex-Governor David R. Francis.

The president and his wife, in an open automobile were escorted to the Hotel Jefferson by mounted police and Battery A of the state militia, while secret service men and local detectives rode ahead and behind. The streets were not crowded, apparently due to bitter cold weather, but factory windows were jammed en route with men and women workers, who waved a hearty welcome.

The president at 9 o’clock reached the dining room where a preliminary address to the Business Men’s league occurred.

Enthusiasm Is Great.
The greeting accorded him throughout the middle west, culminating in the greatest enthusiasm thus far when he spoke at Kansas City last night, has convinced him that the nation, far from being indifferent to preparedness; is behind him in his plans.

A thousand persons met him at the train at Kansas City; 20,000 packed the streets en route to his hotel; 600 jammed the hotel lobby while 25,000 were about the place while he took dinner. Eighteen thousand filled the Auditorium to capacity for his address while police had to fight to keep clamoring others from breaking their way in to the building.

The crowd which heard the executive last night at Kansas City arose to heights of patriotism not yet reached on the journey.

“America” sounded out in a mighty chorus and cheers greeted the address.
“I have come to ask you to stand back of me in this task of preserving at once the peace and honor of this country,” he declared at the same time expressing the view that 500,000 for a continental army could be raised in any one state.

In the course of his remarks, he voiced the idea that the “mere word of the government” may not always prevail to maintain the nation’s honor. For this reason, he counseled preparedness. He pointed out the need for strengthening the coast lines, and for having sufficient men with whom to guard the borders in case of need.

Seeks to Businessmen.
While the president made his short preliminary speech to the business men, crowds stormed the Coliseum where he was scheduled to talk at 10:30. Long before that hour, however, every seat was taken and the doors were closed.

While awaiting the president’s arrival, high school children entertained the throngs with patriotic songs, while the National Security League of St. Louis distributed preparedness pamphlets, which said:

SHERIFF ESCH WILL NOT BE CANDIDATE FOR THIRD TERM

Formal Announcement To That Effect Made Through the Press Today

Sheriff William Esch stated today that he would not be a candidate for re-election to the office which he has held for the last two terms and in which he has made an enviable record. This definite announcement from Sheriff Esch sets at rest considerable speculation that has been running rife during the last few months. Sheriff Esch has made a host of friends during his incumbency and at last election was practically unanimous.

“There has been some speculation,” said Sheriff Esch, “amongst the people of this county as to my candidacy for a third term for the office of sheriff of Marion county. In order to set aside this speculation and to quiet rumors afloat, I am making this statement. I made statements that I would also step out the same as my two predecessors, W. J. Culver and Harry P. Minto, both of whom were as good sheriffs as this county ever had and both of whom could have been re-elected a third term, but retired at the end of their second terms. I see no reason why I should break the rule of two terms which seems to be the custom, at least in this county, as to county officers.”

“I want to thank the people and voters of this county both for their support during my two campaigns and while I was filling the office of county sheriff in the second largest county in the state of Oregon.”

“In the past three months my friends have been trying to persuade me to run for the office a third time and after careful consideration I feel that I must decline. I feel more than proud to know of the numerous friends I have and want to thank them all for their interest in me.”

Recovery of Prices In Wall Street Today

(Copyrighted 1916 by the New York Evening Post.)

New York, Feb. 3.—Recovery of prices on the stock exchange today continued, with the most noteworthy advances in industrial issues which lately had been hammered. Railway stocks were relatively inactive and their prices were not changed materially. Foreign exchange was unaltered except for a rather sharp movement against Paris.

Fractional overnight gains, which later became substantial in some cases, were common. The opening advance in Studebaker was 1-14, while steel drew attention on unintelligible reports that the corporation had booked “a large war order.” Crucible steel gained nearly three points. Among the railway issues, Rock Island was strong on favorable reports of earnings.
J. P. Morgan’s departure for Europe was bound to arouse conjecture as to the bearings of the trip, on munition orders or further New York credits for the allies.

AEROPLANE OVER DUPONT

Wilmington, Del., Feb. 3.—Employees of the Dupont Powder company today reported a circumstantial story that an “aeroplane” had been heard Monday night over the works at Carney’s Point. The captain of the private guards claimed, indeed, to have seen the aircraft.

BEGIN NEW CAMPAIGN IN AIR AND UNDERSEA

Capture of German Liner Appam—Zeppelin Raids Against Capitals of England and France Are Evidence of Renewed Aggressiveness—Zeppelin Campaign Has For Objective Attempt to Compel English to Give Up Plan of Starving Germany—Officials Believe They Will Be Able to Terrorize Their Enemies Into Concessions

By Carl W. Ackerman
(United Press Staff Correspondent.)

Berlin, Feb. 3.—German capture of the British African liner Appam, Zeppelin raids against England and Paris, and renewed activity of German undersea boats mark the prelude of an aggressive new campaign in the air and sea. Experts suggested today that feats more startling even than the events of the past few days may be on the books.

The audacity of the Appam capture has roused Germany to a high pitch of enthusiasm, while the prize crew that guided the vessel into Norfolk are hailed on every hand as heroes. Reports of the Appam case were more prominently displayed in the newspapers than anything except the successful Zeppelin attacks against English cities and Paris.

Plans for further prosecution of the Zeppelin raids call for attacking everything of military or food value in England as long as the British policy of starving Germany continues. At the same time, authorities have mapped a strong submarine campaign, and they declare that it will be impossible to consent to any new regulations for submarine warfare while the starvation blockade persists.

In connection with the aerial program, it was pointed out that the Monday night attack on big English cities had accomplished one of its main objects, namely destruction of grain elevators in Liverpool.

Meantime, officials in charge of the new air and sea moves are confident that they can strike such terror to the heart of England and create such ruin as to cause a relaxation of the English hunger warfare.

GERMANS WILL ATTACK

Amsterdam, Feb. 3.—Travelers, reaching here today reported the Germans preparing for a great offensive on the western front, estimated that 3,000 new guns have been sent to northern France.

Washington, Feb. 3.—German Ambassador Von Bernstorff was informed by a Berlin cable today that a memorandum concerning the Lusitania case is en route. He expects it here Friday or Saturday and will then communicate its contents to the state department.

The memorandum is undoubtedly that to which Berlin semi-officially referred yesterday in announcing that new proposals toward a positive understanding had been sent to Von Bernstorff.

Have Sunk Many Ships.
New York, Feb. 3.—German submarines have sunk 58 allied ships of a tonnage of 215,000, in the Mediterranean since the Balkan campaign started, according to Berlin newspapers which arrived here today. The largest victim was the 14,000 ton Cunard Transport Transylvania.

Zeppelin Sinks In Sea

London, Feb. 3.—A Zeppelin, believed to be one of the raiders engaged against England Monday night, was sighted, sinking in the North sea, by a trawler, said the war office today.

SURVIVORS FREE AFTER RANSOM PAID

Crew of Torpedoed Vessel Fell Into Hands of Moroccan Bandits On Shore

London, Feb. 3.—Survivors of a terrible battle with submarine raiders on the British vessel Woodfield are free today under ransom after falling into the hands of Moroccan bandits, and the escape of some of the party forms a story like a chapter from a Stevenson tale.

A submarine halted the vessel off the Moroccan coast. Members of the crew boarded the vessel, only to be met with knives and pistols. For three hours the Teutons and British fought a duel on the decks, until these ran with blood and when the end came, eight of the Woodfield crew were dead and 14 were wounded. Survivors were put into lifeboats and landed in Morocco only to fall into the hands of the tribesmen of that land. These demanded a ransom of that land. These demanded a ransom

Financiers Reassured.

Zurich, Feb. 3.—German financiers have been assured by their government that German-American controversies are about to be settled, said Frankfurt dispatches today. As a result, it was said, prices on the German bourse rallied.

Crew of Ship Saved.

London, Feb. 3.—The crew of the 4600-ton British steamer Chase Hill, New York for Havre January 13, was saved when the ship foundered, according to advices to the owners today. Nineteen Lascar members of the 3300-ton British steamer Belle of France are missing since that vessel sank, though 23 others were landed safely.

German Attack French.

Paris, Feb. 3.—German forces have resumed heavy attacks on the western battle line, the war office revealed today, but claimed these were summarily repulsed north of the Aisne. The official statement tended to confirm reports that the Germans had brought up reserves preparatory to starting a fresh offensive as they did a week ago.

Atlantic Cables

MYSTERIOUSLY CUT
All Communication With Europe and This Country May Be Severed

ATLANTIC CABLES MYSTERIOUSLY CUT

All Communication With Europe and This Country May Be Severed

(By Wilbur S. Forrest.)
(United Press Staff Correspondent.)
London, Feb. 3.—Europe and America today face the danger of being cut off from cable communication with each other.

Seven cables, linking the two continents, have been put out of business mysteriously, it is learned. And, while they have lain useless at the bottom of the ocean the remaining lines have been overburdened with great masses of communications daily.